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ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1865,
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Mail and passenger train will leave Sacramento at 6:30 a. m.,
arrive at Colfax at 9:30 a. m.,
Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 8 a. m., arrive
at Colfax at 12:30 p. m.
Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 3 p. m., arrive
at Colfax at 7:45 p. m.

Going West.
Freight and passenger train leave Colfax at 5:45 a. m., arrive
at Sacramento at 10:15 a. m.
Mail and passenger train leave Colfax at 8:30 a. m., arrive
at Sacramento at 12:30 p. m.
Freight and passenger train leave Colfax at 2 p. m., arrive
at Sacramento at 6:30 p. m.
Freight to and from Colfax and intermediate stations, will
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The morning Passenger Train connects at Auburn with
stages for Yankee Jim, Forest Hill, and Michigan Bluffs;
and at Colfax with stages for Grass Valley, Nevada, San
Joaquin, Hamilton, Gold Run, Dutch Flat and Virginia City.
The 6:30 a. m. up train connects at the Junction with the
cars of the California Central Pacific Railroad for Lincoln
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On Sunday, passenger trains will be run, leaving Sacramento
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This line connects at Colfax with the coaches for Iowa
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The Reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Health, Mental Power and Happiness. If no treatment is resorted to, Consumption or Incurable may ensue.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

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NOT A FEW

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Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of Symplocar, or the decoction as usually made.

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The Bar

Is at all times furnished with the best liquors, wines and cigars, and

The Table

with game and fish, and other delicacies as possible to be obtained either in the city or the mountains. N. B.—Persons can always be supplied with saddle horses or vehicles at this house to visit any of the neighboring localities. A daily stage leaves the door twice a day, from Virginia City.

The California Fly Killing Liquid.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under a spreading chestnut tree The village smithy stands: The smith is a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands; And the muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black and long, His face is like the tan; His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns what he can earn, And looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night, You can hear his bellows blow; You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow, Like a sexton ringing the village bell, When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school Look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge, With its red and glowing fire; And catch the burning sparks that fly Like stars from Anvil's fire.

He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson preach and pray, He hears the school-boys' voices Singing in the village choir, And it is like a bird's repast.

It sounds to him like mother's voice, Singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more, How in the grave she lies, And with his hard head he wipes his eyes, And then he sings to his boys:

Telling—telling—telling— For the lesson that he gives: Each morn'ning sees some task begun, Each evening sees it close; Something attempted, something done, His day is not his loss.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson that thou hast given; Thus the flaming forge of life Makes its flames to burn in man, Thus an awful deed is done, Each burning deed and thought!

MAD BUFFALO.

The tribe of Osage Indians half a century ago occupied an extensive tract of country to the northwest of the Arkansas territory. The government of the United States, for the purpose of settling the whites beyond the Indian region until the whites began to intrude upon their hunting-ground. Killing the buffalo for the tongue and skin alone, the whites committed great havoc among them; and the animals, con- tinually attacked, receded from the seat of slaughter. The government of the United States, to protect these and other Indians from such unjust invasions of their territory, passed a law prohibiting citizens from hunting on In- dian lands. This wholesome law was often evaded, and its violation was very distressing to the Osages, as the deer had almost become scarce, and, being hemmed in to the westward by the Pawnees, a powerful and warlike tribe, with whom they were always at war, they were unable to extend their hunting-grounds in that direction.

In the spring of 1834, a party, consisting of three or four whites, as well as half-breed and a negro, disregarding the law, went from the borders of the Arkansas territory to hunt in the Indian lands. They were discovered by a party of Osages, led by Cheeta Washepsah, or the Mad Buffalo, the most famous war-chief of that nation. Mistakenly, the whites, as they afterwards learned, for Indians of an unfriendly nation, they attacked and killed several of the party; but upon ascertaining the character of those who had fallen, they expressed much re- gret. "We fear," they said, "that it will make trouble." Some of the men were even melted to tears.

As always happens in such cases, the affair produced great excitement among the inhabi- tants on the frontier, whose fears and passions are always excited by the slightest insult from their warlike neighbors. The aggressors were demanded from their trail by the commander of the American troops posted on the Neotho River. After much consultation among them- selves, and upon frequent reiteration of the demand, they met in council at the garri- son, to the number of 300 or 400. They formed them- selves into a circle, to hold the whites in their own hands. The demand was again repeated, and an appeal made to them, enforcing the necessity of their compliance, and the evil con- sequences which would result from a refusal. At length the Mad Buffalo arose with great dignity, and coming forward declared that he had been the leader of the party accused. He said he had mistaken the hunters for a party of unfriendly Indians, and did not know there were any whites among them until after the deed was done. He expressed his willingness to make any atonement for the wrong which he had ignorantly committed against the children of his Great Father, the President; and, step- ping into the middle of the ring, "I deliver my- self up," said he, "to the American command- ant, to be dealt with as may be thought proper." Five other warriors immediately followed his example. They were taken in on charges, and held in close custody at the fort for a few days and then sent, under a strong guard, down the Arkansas, to Little Rock, distance about 300 miles. During the first or second night of their journey, one of them slipped off his handcuffs and made his escape. Mad Buffalo was very much distressed at the event, he spoke of the deserter with vehement indignation, as a coward, who had disgraced his nation and himself. At the mouth of the Porto, they met with Major Davenport, who had been known to Mad Buffalo and his people for three years, and whose frank and generous treatment had won their confidence. They expressed great pleasure at this meeting, and consulted with him, as a friend, concerning their situation. He explained to them as well as he could the nature of their offence; that under the laws of the United States, they would have to be tried for murder by a court of justice, under civil authority, and, if found guilty, would be punished with death by hanging. He told them to employ counsel to defend themselves, as our own citizens did under similar circum- stances.

The Mad Buffalo seemed to be much moved by this explanation, and, for the first time, to comprehend his real situation. He told Major Davenport that he had expected to appear be- fore a council of warriors, like himself, who would decide on principles of honor, and the particular circumstances, whether he had vio- lated the pledged faith between his tribe and the children of his Great Father. He did not expect, he said, to be tried by laws of which he was ignorant, and which, as it appeared to him, were unjustly fixed the punishments to his offence beforehand. On the following day he requested Major Davenport to speak for him, and delivered his war-club as a token that he made him his deputy, with full power to act for him in every emergency. He requested the Major to show the war-club to Claiborne, the principal chief of the Osages, who, on seeing that symbol, would do whatever might be re- quired of him. "When I saw you yesterday," said he, "I felt as if I had seen my father. I know you to be my friend; go to Claiborne, show him my war-club. Whatever you think ought to be done for me, tell Claiborne, and he will do it."

They parted, the one for Little Rock, the other for the post on Neotho River. Major Davenport was not long in seeing Claiborne, showed him the war-club, advised him to em- ploy counsel for his people below, and told him

that the Buffalo wished him to attend his trial, and see justice done him. Claiborne refused to attend the trial, as he considered it not safe to trust himself among enemies, but offered five hundred dollars for counsel, which was accepted, and paid. When the trial came on at the Rock, and exertions corresponding with the impor- tance of the case were made for the prisoners, a legal evidence was produced against them, and a case made out to warrant conviction. The case of them was acquitted. But as it was thought necessary by the justice to make an exam- ple, which should strike terror among the In- dians, the Mad Buffalo and the Little Eagle were selected as victims to the prejudice and ven- geance of the neighboring whites—the Buffalo account of his influence in the tribe, and the Little Eagle because the lot happened to fall on him.

The Buffalo behaved during the trial with the same resignation, the same calm courage and dignity, as he had all along exhibited. He and the Eagle were condemned to be hung, and the three who were acquitted returned to their tribe. The sons of the Buffalo, some of whom were quite grown up, frequently visited Maj. Daven- port at the garri-son, and always requested to see the war-club.

After they heard that their father was con- demned, and they despaired of again seeing him, they requested the Major to give them a war-club. They would often secretly, and in a silently, examine it, while the tears would run down their cheeks. He promised to give it to the eldest of the sons when it should be ascer- tained that their father would not return, but not before.

The Buffalo declared he would never submit to be hung up by the neck, and made some un- successful attempts to destroy himself. The convicts were respited from time to time by the acting governor, who took occasion to visit them in prison. Upon being introduced, the Buffalo made him a speech, in which he ex- pressed his sentiments in loud, fervent, and fearless language. In the midst of his speech the Eagle touched him, and told him that, in speaking so loud, he might give offence. "Give offence!" replied the Buffalo, indignantly—"I am not a man as well as he?"

Much interest was made by Maj. Davenport, Governor M'Nair, and some others, to obtain their pardon. After about a year's imprison- ment they were finally pardoned by President Adams, soon after entering upon the duties of his office, in 1825. They were liberated at the Rock, and supplied with the people of the village with a gun, ammunition and provisions for their journey home. Such, however, as the jealousy and hatred existing between the frontier settlers and the Indians, that to avoid the danger of be- ing shot on the way it was necessary for them to take a circuit round the settlements of more than 300 miles. With this view, they took the direction of the mountains, lying close by day and traveling by night, until they had passed the last settlement. Here they were so much exhausted by hunger, fatigue, swelled legs and sores feet, that they could proceed no further, and, to add to their sufferings, the Buffalo's taken sick. The Eagle left him, with a view of saving himself, and, if possible, of sending a relief to his companion. Thus left to himself, the Buffalo heaved a sigh, and, by applying it to his breast, was greatly relieved. He again pur- sued his journey, passed Eagle on the way with- out knowing who he was, and arrived at the garrison on Grand River so much emaciated that Major Davenport did not know him. He did not feel himself safe until he had reached this point; and he could not give utterance to his joy and gratitude except by emphatic ex- pressions of affectionate words. The Major gave him his war-club, supplied him with a horse and provisions, and sent him to his tribe. The Li- tle Eagle arrived soon after, and was sent on in the same manner.

The document containing their pardon was soon after sent on, and delivered to them. But they could not comprehend its meaning. As it was a large paper, and such as had been pre- sented them to sign when they gave away their lands, they viewed it with much jealousy and alarm. After recruiting their strength a little, the Buffalo and Eagle, accompanied by about 200 of the Osages, returned to the gar- ri-son, to learn what the big paper meant. On being read and explained to them, and being told that it said nothing about their lands, they went away perfectly satisfied, expressing the most friendly disposition towards their Great Father, the President.

Thus terminated the affair and trial of Mad Buffalo and his companions, strongly illustrat- ing the character of these rude sons of the forest, their views of civilized jurisprudence, and the absurdity, if not injustice, of making them amenable to laws of which they must be wholly ignorant.

THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE EXPOSED.— Scene was enacted at the so-called Museum Saturday evening, which was not announced in the papers. The lecturer who is employed by expatriate to gape audiences upon the col- lection of that repository of curiosities was not required, so he improved his last appearance in the establishment to unbecoming himself. He announced to his audience that he had practiced deception in his lectures at the instance of his employer. The tiny dwarf-styled General Grant, he declared was not eighteen years of age but a mere baby, as they could see with their own eyes. Furthermore, he announced that the Circassian female with the abnormal propen- sities of hair had never been in Circassia or in any other country except America, but was a native of Brooklyn, E. D., popularly known as Williamsburg; and that she spoke English with the same fluency as her countrywomen. Other subjects were touched upon to the great amazement of his hearers, who, if they credit what the lecturer said, must have been cheated by the conviction that by their presence in the so-called Museum they had made themselves illustrations of the oft repeated declaration that "the fools are not all dead yet."

FORT CHURCHILL NEWS.—During the last few days the following companies, says the Gold Hill News, have been mustered out of service at Fort Churchill:

Company D, 74 men, Capt. Wells command- ing. Company E, 75 men, Capt. Payne, and a detachment of 25 men, formerly of the Provost Guard, Lieut. Edwards in command. But one infantry company is now left at the fort, Com- pany A, Capt. Wallace. This company will be mustered out as soon as the company of regulars is now on the way from California.

There is in command of the fort at pre- sent, two cavalry companies yet in the State, one stationed at Jun Glen and the other at Quen river. About two hundred horses of our disbanded volunteers will be taken to Camp Union, California, in a few days, by the Captain Wells, leaving one hundred head of the best at the fort, to be used in case of an emergency.

It brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

A ROMANTIC STORY OF STRATFORD, CON- NECTICUT.—That such a town as Stratford should afford anything in the way of romantic personal histories was hardly to be expected, but the subject of this story is as true as the interior of the earth. At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in the village, and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed at Stratford, and the stage coach traveler. When he came and what his business none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and the forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the vil- lage, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the stranger. He told his love, said he was from Scotland, that he was traveling incog- nito, but in confidence gave her his real name, claim- ing that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossip of the town made the wife unhappy by their disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had passed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone. His wife took his departure, and the gossip had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretch of it. To all but herself it was a case of deception; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and in hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty, from her husband, directing her to go to New York with her child, and finding nothing with her but the clothes she wore, a deck on a ship for home in Eng- land. On her arrival in New York she found a ship plentifully furnished with every comfort, and two servants to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in Eng- land, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and as the wife of a bar- onet, was exalted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Sterling. On the death of her husband many years ago, the Stratford girl succeeded to the title and wealth of his father, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the "Miss Folsom, of Stratford, North America." When the late Prof. S. Liman visited England some years since, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady Sterling at a dinner party, and was delighted to answer her many questions about her birthplace in Con- necticut.—The Nation.

A VERY ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A romantic affair in Cincinnati is noticed by the Gazette, running in this wise: Several years since a young married

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1865.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes heavily on.
The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty,
Flag of the Nation—Tallman of the Free,
Ours'd be the hand that dares to pull these down.

Our Senators, Assemblymen and the State officers whose homes are in this country, are departing for the scene of their duties, Sacramento. Many questions of vital interest to the people of our State will come up for the serious consideration of our legislators this winter. The management of the State Insane Asylum, at Stockton, is one of the most important. The abuses that rumor says have crept into that institution should be abated, and officers of known worth and capacity placed in charge. If the report be true that is circulated about the treatment of patients, it is a disgrace not only to the State, but to humanity generally. Understrappers, it is said, are permitted to knock down and otherwise maltreat those placed there to be taken care of and nursed that they may be restored to reason, their friends, and to society.

The Specific Contract Act will form the basis, doubtless, for a protracted debate and working of those who are desirous of placing our State in a true position with the General Government, while those paid or have interests with the miners and bankers will array themselves against the repeal of an Act which has taken thousands of dollars from hard earnings of our laboring classes, and given the money to increase the amounts of the kid-glove gentry who never benefited the State a dollar's worth, unless they could grind it out of the wages of the poor man at the rate of three and four per cent. per month interest. This law has done more to keep out Eastern capital from our mines, and thereby retard development of the resources of the country than anything that has ever happened to the State. We have rich mines which are being daily discovered that are forced to remain unprospected and worked simply because we are dependent upon the money-sharps of the large cities below for the means of prosecuting the work, and they refuse to invest unless at ruinous rates of interest. The capital necessary to the development of our mines must be sought at the East, and those having the command of large amounts will not submit to the enormous discount between gold and silver and Government paper, as charged, by reason of the existence of the Specific Contract Law.

The most exciting topic, however, which will probably come before the Legislature this winter is the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy which will occur in that body by the expiration of the term of M. McPherson in March next. There are no lack of candidates for this prominent and responsible situation; men well and favorably known to the people of the State as being fitted to discharge the duties; those in whom the Union party have every confidence, and who will beyond a doubt, do honor and credit to the State. Those who occupy seats in our Legislature have, of course, their preferences, yet, we consider that in this matter their action should be in conformity with the expressed will of their constituents. At a time when we have presented ourselves for the consideration of the members of the legislature upon which they can act with more certainty of reflecting the will of the people than this. From the start this question was presented in all its different phases to the people. They acted upon it at their primary elections and in their county conventions, and no man who expressed an opinion unfavorable to the candidate of the people could secure the suffrages of the masses. These, with other questions of local and political importance will tend to make the proceedings of our next State Legislature interesting and highly important to all who have any regard for the welfare of the country. We hope those chosen will be able to meet the emergency. As to the Senators and Assemblymen from this county, we repose entire confidence in their good judgment and integrity, and predict for each of them a course of usefulness and honor not surpassed by any proceeding delegation.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—We observe considerable preparation going on among the ball-going portion of the community for their attendance at the Firemen's Ball, to be given at the Theater, on Thursday evening next. From present indications we think there will be a larger turnout of our citizens on that occasion than on any similar one during our residence here. Every one appears anxious to do something to aid the project. The committee of arrangements are busy preparing everything for the comfort and enjoyment of those who attend. Good music has been engaged, and arrangements for a splendid supper have been completed, so that all who wish of patronizing our "brave fire-boys," can come with the assurance of enjoying themselves to the fullest extent.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, traveling in the South, says he was astonished at hearing an ex-rebel give expression to the following sentiment: He need not have been surprised, for politicians are the same—or actuated by the same motives, their individual elevation—North and South, and they care very little by what means they are elected, so long as they are elected. The ex-rebel gave, as reason for his favoring negro suffrage, the following—doubtless the last being the most cogent—in his opinion:

First—The negroes are entitled to it, for they have done the South good service in this war.

Second—Negro votes will serve as an offset for the influence of the poor whites, for the negro will always vote for a gentleman.

Third—It will give me the vote of every negro on my place.

RAILS.—We had another severe rain in this neighborhood on Thursday evening and yesterday. Since our last, several companies in this vicinity have commenced work, while others are busy making preparations to take advantage of water facilities as soon as possible. All is alive and bustle in the neighborhood of Gull Run, Little York and other mining localities adjacent here. Those who are experienced in these matters, predict a successful mining season in the winter.

WARNING FROM ALABAMA.

We publish an article on the outside of our paper to-day, under the above caption, from the New York Independent. The article alluded to breathes a spirit throughout of vindictive vituperation toward the people of the South, and makes no exception to any class—save the negro—when speaking of the citizens of that section. Now we do not mean to be an apologist for the actions of those who were recently arrayed against the Government of our country, nor do we intend to defend the President's reconstruction policy, but think it best for the ultimate peace of the people of all sections and the welfare of the Government that the experience made by the President should have been fully tested, in order that the radicals as well as conservatives should be fully satisfied as to the expediency of the plan. We considered that the inauguration of the late rebellion was a war commenced by certain Southern leaders against the Government, and not against any particular section of the country. The rebel leaders frequently announced that it was from the Government they wished to withdraw, and the Government denied the right of any State the privilege or power. This being the case, the doctrine of State Sovereignty fell to the ground, and the supremacy of the General Government was fully substantiated. How then can the writer class the late war as being between the North and South? Had that been the case does he suppose that the thousands who maintained their status as loyal citizens under the most trying circumstances would have been found battling against their neighbors and former friends? Or if they retained their loyalty during the four years in which treason dared to fear its head, will he inform us to whom were these people true. They certainly owed no allegiance to the North as a section, neither did the Northern or Western people demand any submission from the rebels to themselves, but it was that those who were in arms at the South should acknowledge allegiance to the Government, and make their future behavior conform to their professions. After those who were engaged in the late rebellion shall take the oath prescribed by Congress, and have been pardoned by the President, they are to all intents and purposes citizens under the Government, and nothing that the Independent or any other paper can say will invalidate their rights and privileges. Nothing can be more mischievous or fraught with more dangerous results than the successful arraying of the people of the different sections in antagonistic attitudes. There are other interests and other people to be attended to besides the eternal negro, in our Government. The slaves of the South are, under the proclamation of the lamented Lincoln, FREE, and when they become possessed of sufficient intelligence and independence to know what they want and how to exercise and guard the elective franchise, they will probably get it and not before. This habit of heaping everlasting praise upon the negroes because they fought well in a few instances, or disappointed the expectation of a few by not "skedaddling" from every engagement, is becoming sickening. There were thousands of white troops who fought better, and were deserving of more praise; let us sound their praises awhile. We are not one of those who think that ALL the exertions of the Government should be exercised for the benefit of the negro; we desire that the white population come in for at least a reasonable share of Governmental consideration. If the negro can elevate himself allow him the benefit of the elevation, but we object to retarding the progress of the white man in order that he may accomplish what his friends claim for him.

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.—The Odd Fellows' of San Francisco dedicated their cemetery on Saturday last. The grounds, says the Call, are twenty-seven acres in extent, and are situated on the Point Lobos road, about a mile west of Lone Mountain, and are well adapted to the purposes to which they are dedicated. A large number of ladies were present, and listened with deep interest to the services, which were conducted under the superintendence of P. G. M. Samuel H. Parker. The oration was delivered by Dr. John F. Morse, and was in that gentleman's most happy and eloquent vein.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—Our neighbor at Auburn, comes out this week in vindication of the Su. erisors in the railroad embroglio. We never heard that the Supervisors were censured for their action in this matter; and cannot see what cause our friend has to insinuate that the Railroad Company have not acted fairly and justly by the county. The officers of that company agreed to pay the amount given in notwithstanding—as we hear—the assessment was not properly made. Had the company been disposed to withhold the amount of tax as pretended to have been assessed, under the circumstances they could have done so. We see nothing to blame either in the Board of Supervisors or the Railroad Company. The former being the guardians of the county's interest, endeavored, as they should have done, to have the property re-assessed when they had found that it had not been properly done; the Railroad Company objected to any such proceeding from the fact that the company owned a very large amount of property in the county, which had been brought into it since the month of March which was not assessable till next year; they had rendered a statement and were willing to abide by it as business men, notwithstanding they could have legally refused.

After the Board became convinced of the position in which the County stood, they did the next best thing it was in their power to do—accepted the promise to pay. If blame is attached anywhere, it appears to us that the Assessor could probably be saddled with it. We give the matter as we understand it, not wishing to cast blame anywhere, certainly not on the Pacific Railroad Company, who have heretofore manifested a disposition to concede to the county all her reasonable and just demands.

CHANGED HIS BASE.—A. M. Walker, Esq., who hung out his shingle in this place, has located himself at Colfax, where persons who become entangled in difficulties that need the interference of the law, to set them right, can secure his services.

ENTERPRISE CITY, Nov. 27, 1865.

EDITOR ENQUIRER.—Your numerous patrons do not doubt what is going on in the mountains, and I would like to say a few words about Excelsior District—snow is about one foot and a half deep; there will be about 300 winter here. The California Mill is started and is running on the Indian Boy rock; they have got sufficient wood and rock for the winter. Winton & Co.'s Mill will be running by the 1st of January, 1866, they having substituted steam power in place of water. Goss & Lambert, of Sacramento, are pushing the work ahead on their mill so they will be ready to commence crushing by the 1st of April, 1866; they are going to work Enterprise rock. McFarland & Co. are going to put up a saw-mill at Enterprise, near Webster's Camp, and they intend to be able to furnish lumber by the 1st of May. The Mohawk claim will work all winter, running a tunnel to the ledge; men are at work on the Allen claim, and they intend to work it all winter; there is about twenty-five men at work on the Enterprise; Kitchen & Co. have got a boarding house, and are putting up a store to supply the miners about here this winter. B. Fenton, Esq., has located the Oriental Series, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, lying east of the Sebastopol, which prospects largely in gold; there are men at work on the Fredonia—the prospects justifying it—prospects from 8 cents to \$2.50 to the pan; it is a decomposed ledge ten feet wide—1,000 feet in the Company. The discoverer was G. W. Allen; the Company have a mill site located, and have made arrangements for a mill early in Spring. The Sebastopol and Legal Tender have stopped work on their claims, which is a great drawback, for they show a large and well defined ledge with an amount of blue sulphurets, and the rock resembles the Enterprise mine. There was a location made by J. W. Ritchie of a ledge two days ago, by the name of Alton, which is considered to be as good as the best. There are other mines that will be worked this winter, but I did not learn the names of them. From all appearances Excelsior District is one of the richest on this coast, and there will be a large immigration there in the Spring, for it is just the place for a poor man, and a large field for capitalists. More anon. BOHEMIAN.

PRISON COMMISSION.

The philanthropists of San Francisco are moving in the matter for the amelioration of the condition of those confined in prisons for crimes, awaiting trial for crimes, and those detained as witnesses. This may be very humane, philanthropic, and all that sort of thing, but we can't see any good to result from it. They design making the incarceration of murderers, assassins, robbers and burglars as agreeable as possible, thereby doing away, in a great measure, with the punishment designed by the law they should endure for their misdeeds and crimes. Governor Low and Lieutenant-Governor Machin wrote letters to the Commission sympathizing with their movement, whereby Mr. Low was made President of the Commission, and Mr. Machin left out in the cold. We may now expect to see a general prison delivery at any time, for the Governor being President of this Society of sympathizers with those confined for crimes, will, of course, show an example to his associates by freeing those who have been so unjustly dealt with as to be deprived of their personal liberty. We can see but one feature—and that by no means certain of doing permanent good, from the fact that the opportunities given the depraved are so great as to warrant the opinion that the evils will over-balance the good—i.e., to provide employment for those who have served a penal term in our prisons for outrages against society. Even in this, the gentlemen engaged could much better employ their time and influence by giving encouragement to thousands of honest, worthy, respectable people, who have never committed a crime. Men and women who are now in indigent circumstances, but who are willing to labor for a pittance, are, to our mind, more eligible objects for the exercise of the benevolent intentions of Gov. Low and his associates, than the hardened, vicious, and depraved wretches who become inmates of our prisons. This movement, so long as those honest people in want of the necessities of life, and so long as we have artisans, mechanics and laborers idle who cannot procure employment, appears to offer a reward to the commission of deeds of crime and outrage. We have no commission to ferret out the honest and deserving poor, no one to use the influence of a Governor of a great State in behalf of the thousands of mechanics scattered throughout our State. None—save those benevolent and Christian gentlemen, affiliated with those secret orders whose noble and exalted principles teach them benevolence and charity to all—to seek out the distressed widow, the needy sick, or the fatherless orphan. Why not alter your "base" gentlemen, and form yourselves into a committee for the purpose of first assisting and relieving honest people, and when you have accomplished that, you will find that the thieves will have become so few that their claims will appear insignificant. In other words, you will then be offering encouragement to the poor respectable people to persevere in being honest, industrious and virtuous, and making a bid for the depraved to forsake their evil ways and become good members of society.

SEVERE.—Preston King, formerly U. S. Senator from New York, and recently collector of the port of New York, committed suicide on the 13th by jumping from a ferry boat.

We are unable to conjecture the cause which impelled a man of the prominence of Mr. King to commit so rash an act. He always exercised great control over both the State and City of New York in political matters. He was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 14, 1806, and was consequently a little over fifty-nine years of age. When in the United States Senate he was a quiet working member. Others were more prominent and noisy at the opening of the rebellion, but probably no man in the country rendered more patriotic and substantial service to the Government in its emergency than Preston King. When in the Senate, and the most inflammatory appeals were being made by the Southern members, he would talk about or busy himself at his desk, totally unmoved by the scene going on about him; but when the roving time came he was at his post and alert to do his duty. He was a genial and agreeable sort of man, and there was a strong personal attachment between the President and himself.

DUTCH FLAT MARKETS.

REMOVED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FRANK BURCHHALTER.

DUTCH FLAT, Dec. 2, 1865.

The following prices are given upon strictly a cash basis, or satisfactory town acceptances:

WHEAT—No. 1 extra firm at \$4.10 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs. with break sale.

BARLEY—We note a slight advance on account of late rains and bad roads. Good feed is selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Bogden and No. 1 Mission, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Mountain potatoes at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—No. 2 extra firm at \$3.90 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

RACON—Extra clear Eastern, \$9.00 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs.

HAMS—No. 1 at \$9.00 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs.

SUGAR, Crushed, Circle A, \$11.00 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

ISLAND—No. 1 at \$11.00 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

APPLES—No. 1 at \$11.00 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

DRYED PEACHES, No. 1 at \$11.00 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—No. 1 at \$11.00 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

KEROSENE OIL—In this article there has been a material decline, and prospects are that it will soon reach its legitimate price, now selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per gallon, and retailing at \$1.00 per gallon.

STEEL, Flat and Drill, by the bar, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cent.

Lebanon Mining Company, Prospect Hill, Placer County.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named company, on account of assessments levied August 14th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Henry Steinberg	101	100	\$15.00
Same	102	100	15.00
Same	103	100	15.00
Same	104	100	15.00
Same	105	100	15.00
Same	106	100	15.00
Same	107	100	15.00
Same	108	100	15.00
Same	109	100	15.00
Same	110	100	15.00
Same	111	100	15.00
Same	112	100	15.00
Same	113	100	15.00
Same	114	100	15.00
Same	115	100	15.00
Same	116	100	15.00
Same	117	100	15.00
Same	118	100	15.00
Same	119	100	15.00
Same	120	100	15.00
Same	121	100	15.00
Same	122	100	15.00
Same	123	100	15.00
Same	124	100	15.00
Same	125	100	15.00
Same	126	100	15.00
Same	127	100	15.00
Same	128	100	15.00
Same	129	100	15.00
Same	130	100	15.00
Same	131	100	15.00
Same	132	100	15.00
Same	133	100	15.00
Same	134	100	15.00
Same	135	100	15.00
Same	136	100	15.00
Same	137	100	15.00
Same	138	100	15.00
Same	139	100	15.00
Same	140	100	15.00
Same	141	100	15.00
Same	142	100	15.00
Same	143	100	15.00
Same	144	100	15.00
Same	145	100	15.00
Same	146	100	15.00
Same	147	100	15.00
Same	148	100	15.00
Same	149	100	15.00
Same	150	100	15.00

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 14th day of April, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, in front of the month of the tunnel on Prospect Hill, Placer County, on the 4th day of December, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Noted by E. B. BOUST, Secretary.

November 18th, 1865.

Union Gold and Silver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada County.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named company, on account of assessments levied August 14th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Wm. Pimmman	1	100	\$1.00
Same	2	100	1.00
Same	3	100	1.00
Same	4	100	1.00
Same	5	100	1.00
Same	6	100	1.00
Same	7	100	1.00
Same	8	100	1.00
Same	9	100	1.00
Same	10	100	1.00
Same	11	100	1.00
Same	12	100	1.00
Same	13	100	1.00
Same	14	100	1.00
Same	15	100	1.00
Same	16	100	1.00
Same	17	100	1.00
Same	18	100	1.00
Same	19	100	1.00
Same	20	100	1.00
Same	21	100	1.00
Same	22	100	1.00
Same	23	100	1.00
Same	24	100	1.00
Same	25	100	1.00
Same	26	100	1.00
Same	27	100	1.00
Same	28	100	1.00
Same	29	100	1.00
Same	30	100	1.00
Same	31	100	1.00
Same	32	100	1.00
Same	33	100	1.00
Same	34	100	1.00
Same	35	100	1.00
Same	36	100	1.00
Same	37	100	1.00
Same	38	100	1.00
Same	39	100	1.00
Same	40	100	1.00
Same	41	100	1.00
Same	42	100	1.00
Same	43	100	1.00
Same	44	100	1.00
Same	45	100	1.00
Same	46	100	1.00
Same	47	100	1.00
Same	48	100	1.00
Same	49	100	1.00
Same	50	100	1.00

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 14th day of April, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, in front of the month of the tunnel on Prospect Hill, Placer County, on the 4th day of December, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Noted by E. B. BOUST, Secretary.

The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 14th day of December.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.

E. B. BOUST, Secy.

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE DUTCH FLAT
From St. Louis a large and well selected stock of
ALL THE DRUGS
MEDICINES
CHEMICALS
ESSENTIAL OILS
COLLECTED AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES
SUSPENSORIES
HAIR OILS
PERFUMERY
COMBS
BRUSHES
STATIONERY
FINE CIGARS
TOBACCO, etc., etc.

Also:
WHITE LEAD
PAINT OILS
GLASS, PUTTY
VARNISHES and TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OILS, Lamp and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys,
12 of which will be disposed of
Cheap for Cash.

Cheaper than any other establishment in the county. All the goods are of the best quality, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can rely upon obtaining a good article at a less price than a poor article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE.

Family Groceries.
Of the choicest quality, such as cannot be found at any other place in town, for sale cheap.

In connection with the above, I intend keeping on hand all the latest and most improved
Fine Watches and Jewelry.
Which will be sold at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in the State.

A. S. HALLIDAY & CO.
WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, No. 412 LAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Companies, and others using rope, are informed that Wire Rope is stronger, more durable and very much cheaper than any other kind of rope, and it is not affected by atmospheric changes. We manufacture of every length and size.

Bound Wire Rope.
OF IRON AND STEEL, for holding purposes, Ferry Ropes and Derrick Gears.

Steel Wire Rope.
For Small Gears, for DERRICK FALL ROPES, very Durable and Light, with Suitable Blocks.

Flat Wire Rope.
For Hoisting from mines. Small sizes for Pump Belts, GALVANIZED IRON WIRE ROPE, for Stays and Guys, IRON AND COPPER WIRE ROPE, for Hoisting Wire, Saw Sashes—Signal Cords, etc.

And would refer to the many Companies who are using our Ropes, throughout California and the adjoining States. List of prices with strengths, etc., forwarded on application to the manufacturers.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-ware Manufacturer
Iron Hydraulic Pipe.

Anvil, Spikes, etc.

Constantly on hand.
Main Street, Dutch Flat.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Tin Ware, Stoves, Pumps, Rope, Lead Pipe, Iron and Steel, Horse-shoes, Nails, Sad Irons, Carpenters' Tools.

Together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.

Iron Hydraulic Pipe.
Made to Order, and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

All work in my line done with neatness and dispatch.

april-17

NOTICE
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Excelsior Gold and Silver Mining Co., Excelsior District, Nevada County, will be held on the 4th day of December, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Company's office in Dutch Flat. A full attendance is requested.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN MYER, Secy.

The above meeting is postponed till Monday, December 11th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

"ESSEX,"
Corner of Main and Virginia streets,
GOLD RUN, CALIFORNIA.

O. W. HOLLENBECK, Proprietor.

THIS NEW AND SPACIOUS BILLIARD SALOON, which has just been fitted up in first rate style, is now open to the public, and will be constantly stocked with the best of liquors, and will be managed by a first class bartender.

WINES, LIQUORS AND COGNAC,
That can be purchased on the Pacific coast.

A polite and attentive bartender always in attendance to wait upon visitors.

—JAN—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVER HEDGE, No. 11, E. O. O. F.,
holding their regular meetings on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock, at the residence of
JOHN I. DOER, N. D.
W. H. KEMER, Secy.

LIBERTY CHAPTER, No. 17, M. A. M., meets at their hall in Iowa Hill every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month. Companions of good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Secy. [Sat]

DIVINE SERVICE.
Union Church.—There will be preaching at the Union Church on-morrow at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and half-past seven o'clock, P. M., by Rev. J. A. J. Mason.
Sabbath School at the Union Church at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday at half-past ten, A. M., and at seven, P. M., Square Park.
Sabbath School at the church at half-past one o'clock, P. M.
N. H. PECK, Pastor.

FOR SALE.

A Steam Engine, eight and a half inch bore and 8 inch stroke, 10 to 12 horse power, complete—Will be sold cheap for cash.

MT. PLEASANT SAW MILL CO.,
Iowa Hill.

Oct. 24, 1865, not-4m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

J. H. LAKAMP respectfully announces to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he has purchased an excellent assortment of
Miner's and General Furnishing Goods!
Of a most superior quality and make, which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

Silk, Marine, and Anti-Frost Flannel Under-shirts, Drawers, and Hose;
Davis & Jones' Patent White Shirts,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Collars.

Boots, Sho., Hats and Caps.
For Gentlemen, Ladies, Miners and Children. The assortment in this department is the largest and best to be found in town, consisting of the finest dress boots and shoes, with a large stock of
Miner's Gaiters and Leather Boots.
Of the best quality and make. Persons in want of articles in my line are invited to call and examine the stock. not-4m

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES!

CONTINUE RIGHT!

AT
BURCHHALTER'S.

CROCKERY AND BAKENWARE.

TIN AND WOODWARE.
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS.
A large assortment of the latest improved patterns, at
BURCHHALTER'S.

KEROSENE OIL.

Lard Oil,
Machine Oil,
Nights-foot Oil,
and Boiled Oil.

A large stock from fresh importations at
BURCHHALTER'S.

CIGARS & TOBACCO!

Continue to receive regular consignments of the best cigars from the East, and of most favorite brands of
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
to which
the attention of dealers as well as consumers is invited.

BURCHHALTER, appreciating the fact, now offer
The Largest Assortment
—OF—
Family, Miners and Hotel Supplies, out-
side of Sacramento, at Prices that
Defy Competition!

His Stock consists of:
Family,
Hotel,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Together with a large assortment of
HADWARE,
CHAINS,
BOOTS,
DRILLS,
PICK,

